Preposition

04 - April - 2024
Monday

Date / /
Page No.

1527

A preposition is a word used to show the relation between noun or pronoun called its object, and some other word in the sentence. In modern English the preposition sometimes comes after the noun or pronoun.

Ex- There is carruption all the country over.
- which class do you read in.

In English language a preposition holds an important place. the language can be made more forceful and rich.

Preposition make the sentence obvious and inlarged the preposition will express different sense if it is used with a noun adjective and an adverb. prepositions ~~each~~ each almost express more senses than one according to their uses.

The preposition is a structural word that is the composition of a preposition can never be changed by adding morphin it may be noted however, that the idiosyncracy of English like that of other language, is perhaps most ~~strick~~ strickingly examplified in the case of preposition. eg. Birds fly, Dogs bark, Mohan plays, there is a rat,
there is a rat, Divide the mangoes, she died.

- The sentences shown above give full meaning that is they are meaning full in themselves.

But the sense of these sentences can be made more cleared an enlarged with the help of the use of preposition.

Ex:- Birds fly in the air.
- Dogs bark at night.
- Mohan plays with his friend.
- There is a rat under ~~the~~ your table
- Divide the mangoes into two halves
- She died on monday.

In these sentences the words - 'In', 'at' with, under, into and on show the relation of air, night, friend, table, halves monday to the rest of sentences

In itself the preposition has little meaning it is unlike a verb it shows no action it is unlike a noun adjective adverb. It does not ~~sense~~ sense to describe limit or quality.

A preposition is rather a link in the chain of sentences and ties a noun or pronoun to ~~be what~~ the rest of the sentences

Pay attention to the illustrition show below -
- She come to me.
- His brother come with us.
- That letter is from him.
- That present is for you.

1529

08-April
Monday

In these sentences me, us, him and you are pronouns that are related to the the verb 'came', 'came', 'is' and 'is' respectivelly. All these pronouns and the nouns that are used in their places are known as the object of the preposition.

In these sentences preposition are used with the personal pronouns that will be called the objects of the prepositions. Noun, pronoun or noun equivalents used after the preposition is known as the object of preposition some times preposition comes after its objects.

Ex - A few books have been placed on the table. (showing space)
- He arrived before lunch (showing time)
- I walk to town. / towards the farm. (showing direction)
- It was done by the manejor (showing agent)
- He left without hope (~~without~~ (showing association)

Prepositions ~~is~~ each give their sheperate and different ~~sen~~ shades of meaning. In the following sentence different prepositions give their different meanings with the very sentence

Date / /
Page No.

Ex- Sheela danced for Ravi.
- Sheela danced with Ravi.
- Sheela danced after Ravi.
- Sheela danced behind Ravi.

Some times we create a number of sentences with different sense and meaning by using the same ~~preposing~~ preposition.

Ex- Mohan takes after his father. (वह अपने पिता के समान लगाता है)
- He is the man after my ~~heard~~ heart. (वह मेरे मन के लायक है।)
- He runs after money.
- A major is placed ~~afte~~ after the captain.
- He is made after money.

"A preposition is a word place before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by stands to something else."

Ex- There is a pencil in my pocket.
- Your book is on the table.

In these sentences 'in' and 'on' are preposition and the name 'pocket' and 'table' used after them are in objective case which are governed by 'in' and 'on' respectivelly

* The place of the 'preposition' in the sentence -

Prepositions are generaly used before their object in a sentence.

Ex- They both have gone to city.
- A cat has fallen into the well.

But in the following cases or ~~circustances~~ circumstances preposition can be used either after its object ~~att~~ or to be last of the sentence

(1)
Ex- Take the pen that you asked for
- The pen that you writting with is mine.
- This is the house I live in
- I have a pen to write with.

(2) A prepotion can be placed to the last of the sentence when relative pronoun ~~relates~~ remains understood.

Ex- He is the man (whome) I was talking to
- Here is a boy (whom) you are looking for.
- The chair you are sitting on is broken.

(3) A preposition will come to the last when the object of the preposi is any interrogative pronoun.

Ex- What are you looking for?
- Who are you talking to?
- Which class do you read in?
- Who are you buying this present for?

(4) Some times to emphasize the preposition is used after its object.

Ex- This news ~~sprite~~ spread all the world over
- Swich the fan and light on.
- Turn the fan on.

Kinds of Preposition

~~Kinds of~~ Preposition is of six kinds.
(i) simple preposition.
(ii) Double preposition.
(iii) compound preposition.
(iv) Phrase preposition (Phrasal prepositing)
(v) Participial preposition.
(vi) Disguished preposition.

1. Simple Preposition →
At, By, With, Through, Over, under
On, in, From, Of, Off, to etc.

Ex:-
- Rajdhani Express is at plateform No. 1.
- The tree was being cut by your brother
- One ~~don~~ day I was passing through a dense forest.
- The sun sinces over the earth.
- The road is under ~~repear~~ repair.

2. Double Preposition →
Out of, into, upto, From within, From among, From under, onto etc.
- who has driven you out of house?
- A voice come from whithin my heart
- Your brother has been selected for the post from among forty condidents.
- I have seen a poisionous snack emerging From under water

3. Compound Preposition →
Generly compound prepositions are

1533

drive out - भगा देना

verbal phrase

10 - April. 2024

Wednesday

come out = Emerge = बाहर आना

verbal phrase

created by adding a (on) or be (by) to the beginning of noun adjective or adverb. Ex- Across, Along, Above, About, Amidst, Among, Amongst, Around, Before, Behind, Beyond, Beside, Below, Beneath, Between, Inside, outside, underneath, within, without, after etc.

- His hut is located across the river.

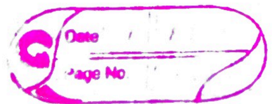
(के उस पार) → across (without Border wall) eg- across river, across the field

(के उस पार) → beyond (Border wall) eg- across the wall, across the hill

- In the morning he goes to walk along rivers bank.
- A Sward is hanging above my head.

जब कोई वस्तु किसी वस्तु के Top surface पर स्पर्श की अवस्था में हो तो on तथा जब कोई वस्तु 'पर' के अर्थ में ऊपर से गति के साथ पहुचती है तो upon तथा कोई वस्तु पर के अर्थ में वस्तु के आस-पास स्थित है तो at तथा पर के अर्थ में स्पर्श की अवस्था में न हो तो above / over का तथा गतिशील भी हो तथा स्पर्श भी न करे तो ऐसी भी स्थिती में above / over का प्रयोग किया जाता है / कोई वस्तु ground पर गीर रही हो तो 'पर' को to लिखा जाता है

The bus runs on Diesel.
A baby lives on milk.
जिन्दा . दूध पिकर।



- She is about to get married ~~each~~
- Each of them gets up before 6 O'clock to start the work.
- The Tufan mel is behind its fixed time
- Some soldiers went beyond those hills to face the enemies
- In the meeting non could sit beside him.
- They all have come without luggaze.

4. Phrase Preposition →

Some prepositions are made of a group of words that is why they are known as 'Phrase Preposition' or 'Prepositional phrase'. eg-
On account of, In accordence with, Because of, In course of, On the point of, On the brink of, On the verge of (के कगार पर), with and eye to, With reference to, By dint of, By vitue of, For the sake of, On behalf of, In case of, In place of, In stead of, In event of, In honour of, On the eve of, In varidnce of, In connection with,

- His scheme has failed on accound of the failure of crops.
- He will learn everything in course of time.
- In the hospital some patient are on the brink of death.
- Some countries are on the point of serious disaster.

1535

Saturday

Date / /
Page No

- We are working hard with an eye to future.
- ~~Having~~ Have you anything to say with reference to the question.
- The great leaders and freedom fighters of our country offered their every-thing for the sake of exemption of country. के वास्ते

3. Participial Preposition →

Present participle will be called participial preposition when it is used absolutely or independently or when it does not qualify a noun or pronoun. They are - concerning, concidering, regarding, during, pending, respecting, not with standing, (in spite of)

इसका उदाहरण example

- Let us ~~start~~ talk to the chairman concerning this matter.
- Concedering ~~this~~ his age he should be given light punishment.
- We all will go home during the summer vaccation.
- Have you to say ~~omit~~ anything regarding his appointment to the post.
- Pending ~~conform~~ confirmation by the authorities concerned the proposed meeting could not be held.

6. Disguished Preposition →

That is, weakened ~~of~~ forms of the Prepositions - 'on' or 'of'.

Ex- They went out ~~of~~ a hunting.
- It is ten o' clock by my watch
- He and his brother have gone a ~~fishin~~ fishing.
- I have seen something a top of the building.

— Rules on Preposition —

We often make mistakes in the use of prepositions there-fore it is ~~necessar~~ necessary that we must get correct knowledge of the use of ~~the preposition~~ preposition point of view of parts of speech. It is realiesed that we can express our thought correctly if we have full command of the Rules of preposition given below —

Rule No. 1. preposition should be placed before the word or group of words as few as practicable which they relate to.

- Ravi called my place at early in the morning. (incorrect)
- Ravi called at my place ~~at~~ ~~realy~~ early in the morning (correct)

Note- Generally, Prepositions comes before its objects and its place should be

1537

at a last of a sentence.

In this regard a famous grammarian says - "Ending A sentence (or a clause in a sentence) with a preposition may not sound elegant and it may offend you, but in that case you can reconstruct; that is, you can rearrange the sentence in such ~~away~~ a way that the use of proposition is ~~abo~~ avoided.

In the sentence ~~of~~ or a clause however demands that a preposition be placed at the end and the result is harmonious, than could be preposition there."

2. Some time to Emphesize on speaking the ~~pt~~ object is placed before the preposition.

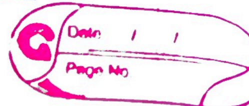
Ex: William shakespere and William words worth were famous all the world over.

3. The prepositions that ~~alike~~ look a like should never be used between two words untill they are appropriate to them.

Ex: He is neither interested in nor ~~phone of~~ fond of games.

- He has no knowledge of and no interest in music.

15 - April - 2024
Monday



Rule No. 4. Prepositions can never be used after following words – concerning, considering, regarding, during, pending, notwithstanding, respecting, touching etc.

Ex. – Considering his income.
– He was given economic aid to by seeds and fertilizer.

5. No Preposition will be used after the following verbs, if they are used in an active sentence –
– Accompany, Afford, Ascend, ask, Assist, Attack, Benefit, comback, Discrive, Discuss, Enter, Examine, Inform, Investigate, ~~learn~~ love, obey, order, Pervade, Pick, Preced, Prove, Reach, Recommend, request, resemble, resign, resist, sign, Succeed, ~~violate~~ violate, etc.

Ex. – He ~~accompend~~ (accompanied) me in improving the standerd of Education.
– They both have a ~~to~~ reach ~~his~~ their distination.
– Now, No country ~~will~~ will dare to attack India.
– He asked me an Important Question.
– I requested him to go from there.
– Let's discuss the matter.
– Noone enters the office after 10.

1539

insist के बाद हमेशा 'on' preposition.
confident —— of
assisted —— in

- He had to sign the documents.
- You should not voilate the rules of school.
- The police wants to investigate the matter.
- You should inform the police about this accident without loss of time.

6. It will be improper to use infinitive with those indefinite words that want preposition imitating the noun or gerund of active voice.

- Some of them are assist, confident, except, found, hinder, Insist, intend, persist, privent, prohibit, refrain, (परहेज करना)

Ex- What prevented you to come to my house. (Incorrect)
= What prevented you from coming to my house. (correct)
- He insists to go to witness cinema. (Incorrect)
= He insists on going to witness cinema (✓)
- He is confident to win the race (Incorrect)
= He is confident of winning the race. (correct)
- No one assisted to do the work (Incorr
= No one assisted in doing the work. (correct)

7. Ordinarilly some prepositions that are given below are placed before the relative pronoun. They are beyond, besides, as to, opposite, out side, except, during, considering, consering, under, etc.

Ex- It is the point round which the story revolves.
- It is the place beyond ~~wich~~ which we cannot go.
- I live in a house opposite which a big and ancient temple stands.
- He had no time to prepare his lacture besides which he was unwell.
- His papers seemed ~~send~~ to be everywhere except where she ought to be.

8. Some times 'up' and 'down' are kept before the relative pronoun except short clauses.

Ex- There was a short cross way up which one can see the iron boundary.

9. Some times 'than' can also be used before the relative pronoun except ~~the~~ short clauses.

Ex- Mr. manikant than home there were a few better fellows in the world.

154

Date / /
Page No.

10 The preposition 'in' is used before the ~~phra~~ phrases of time. (समय सूचक पद).
The phrases of time like morning, after noon and evening. where as the preposition 'at' is used before 'dawn', daybreak, noon, midday, night, midnight, etc. But no preposition ~~with~~ will be used before the phrases of time of 'last' or 'next' qualifies them coming before.

Ex- The sun is hoter ~~than~~ at midday.
- They both will return late at night.
- I shall speak to him in the evening.
- I saw your brother last monday.
- He will tell me next time.
- He will come here next week.

Note Preposition will be used before the phrases of time where 'next' or 'last' comes at the last of the ~~the~~ phrases of time.

Ex- I will see each of them on monday next.
- He did not go to witness cinema on sunday last.

11. The prepositions like, in, on, at, ect should not be used before Today, Tomorrow and Yesterday.

Ex- I will start my work on today. (Incorrect)
- I will start my work today. (Correct)
- He wait me on yesterday. (Incorrect)
- He wait me yesterday. (Correct)

20-April-2024
Saturday

- She will purchase furniture tomorrow.

11. Similarly, no preposition should be used before tomorrow evening, tomorrow morning, yesterday evening, yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon, tomorrow afternoon and a week/month/year etc. ago. Morning, afternoon and evening can be placed after 'tomorrow' and 'yesterday', But not after 'today'. In this situation 'this' in place of 'Today' should be used before morning, evening and afternoon.

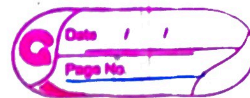
Ex- The meeting will be held today morning (Incorrect).
- The meeting will be held this morning (correct)
- He will come today evening (Incorrect)
- He will come this evening. (correct)
- It may rain tomorrow night but tonight (आज रात) should be used in place of today night.

Likewise last night in place of yesterday night and yesterday evening in place of last evening should be used.

12. The Preposition 'to' will be used after some verbs — speak, write, come, go, talk, explain, listen, reply and complain if they are used to address a person.

कहा ठी हाते थी

Tomorrow and yesterday are two in number.



But the preposition is used after the object of the verbs- request, invite, compel, tell, allow and order

Ex- Nobody came to me.
- Lisen to the teacher attentively
- Even my friend did not speak to me.
- She writes to her father.
- I tried to ~~take~~ talk to the chairman.
- He complained to me against him.
- She ordered me to go out of class.
- I requested him to help me.
- We compelled the English men to set our country free.
- Noone is allowed to go out of examination hall.

13. No Preposition can be used before the word-'Home' when it comes ~~to~~ after the verbs- Go, come, arrive, get, bring, take, send, reach, approach, etc that is because the word-home will be an adv. after ~~themsel~~ these verbs.

- I shall go home.
- Who will take you home?

But the preposition can be used before the word 'Home' when a pronoun or noun of possesive case like- my, your, our, his, her, its, their and Mohan's, Shyam's etc comes just before it (home).

Ex. We shall go to shyam's home.
~~The pr~~ None come to my home.

22-April-2024
Monday

Note-1
The preposition - 'at' will be used before the word - home when it means - the place where someone dwells or works
Ex- No one is at home
No one is at home.
She teaches some students at home.

Note-2:- The present participle form of verb will be used after some prepositions - 'of, in, at, by, from, for, after, without, before, except, to'
- You cannot succeed at your aim without working hard.
- I bought a knife for cutting vegetable.
- I am feared of going there.
- He helped me in improving the standard of education.
- He prevented me from going there.
- I shall not go home before finishing the work.
- He fled away after defeating.
- He earns money by selling books.

* Some Preposition Distinguised:-
We shall make no mistake if we abide by the rules of preposition given below.

(I) At:-
We ought to make the use of the preposition 'at' for small places, minor operations definite part of space and definite point of time.

वह मेरा सगा भाई है। He is my biollogycal brother.
He is my own brother.

Date / /
Page No.

1546

Specially for place of lower importance and lower Geographical importance.

तुलना होने पर at छोटे जगह के लिए तथा in बड़े जगह के लिए।
(According to importance of place)

- We live at islampur. (छोटेसमय)
- He leaves the bad at 6 O'clock.
- She lives at her home.
- He is standing at the distance of 6 meter. (निश्चित दूरी)

Note-
A big city or place can also be treated as a point when speaking of global distances in that case 'at' is used.
- I had a brief stopover here at london while flying to newyork.

⇒ Sometimes the preposition 'at' is ~~created~~ treated in the sense of preposition 'in'.

Ex- They both are intelligent at reading.
- She like to work at night.
- He is exepert at farming.
- Have you sturded at Patna collage.
- She is busy at her father.
- My father is exepert at Mathematic.
- His position at cricket is admirable.
- He is very quick at hearing.
- Look at ~~end~~ the end of the book.

At time, same time = कभी-कभी
meanness = नीचता, निम्न

Tuesday

The preposition 'at' can also be used in the sense of 'At the rate of'. (कीदर से)

Ex.- I have taken loan at 8%.
- This pen has been bought at rupes 10 each.
- I bought the wheat at rupes 12 a kilo.

⇒ At times the preposition 'At' (से के अर्थ में) is used in place of 'From, with or by'

Ex.- Today I got a prize at the hands of cheif minister.
- None got distinction ~~at~~ Marks at the hands of headmaster.
- We are greately grived at the death of national leader.
- He is not surprized at your behaviour.
- He was disgusted at your meanness.
- You should not be displeased at the fun of children.
- We all are ~~grived~~ grieved at that accident.
- All students were happy at their result.
- He is disturbed at the disease of his father.
- The headmaster is ~~agr~~ angree ~~with~~ at your behaviour.
- She may be anoyed at a thing.

⇒ The preposition 'at' (in the sense of पर) can ~~be~~ treated in place of 'on' or 'upon' in following cases-

1547

Ex- None of them are at ~~there~~ their home.
- In my class no one there laught at me.
- The elephant is at his master.

(2) 'In' Preposition -
We ~~for~~ use the preposition 'in' for village, country, city, market, the name of big cities. and a period of time, in reference to future time.

Ex- She lives in a village.
- At present my friend is in England.
- There was a notorious criminal lived in that city / town / market etc.
- She will try to run a ~~st~~ ~~stud~~ school in Delhi.
- He will come in two days.

Note- 'On' for the day; ~~At~~ 'At' for a point of time; 'In' for a portion of day;
'At' for a place ~~fought of~~ thought of as point of the map; 'In' for place thought of as an area. Thus 'in' always for large city;
The preposition 'in' denotes the rest position of something inside something.

Ex- There are many frogs in this well.
- I have read two ~~story~~ stories in this book.
- The headmaster is in his office.

Note. If we should write a sentence as for the future we will not write 'after' a week/ month/ hour/ year etc

25 - April-2024
Thusday

- He will come after a week. (Incorrect)
- He will come in a week. (correct)

The preposition 'after' is used in past tense

- They both died after two weeks.

⇒ The preposition 'in' is used to denote wider extenth. (विस्तृत अंश) of time or place where as 'At' denotes smaller extent of time or place.

Ex - She gets up at 6 in the morning.
- My friend was born at lucknow in India.
- Aman has ~~arrived~~ arrived at a place in Bihar.

⇒ The preposition 'in' is also used in place of 'on' in the following situation.
- He does not come to the office in time.
- He ~~has~~ is confident in me.
- She believes in you. (never wirite on you)

) The preposition 'in' is used the sense of 'For'.
- None worked hard in a good cause
(Never write for a good

The preposition 'in' is used to indicate the period of time and it is used before the month, session and year
- Don't sleep in day time.
- We kept exercise in the morning.
- She will buy a car in may.

26-April-2024
Friday

1549

- The cuckoo will appear hear in spring.
- She paid ~~the~~ debt of nature in 1980.
(स्वर्ग सिधार जाना)

⇒ The preposition 'In' indicates 'inside', 'on' denotes 'on the frontier' and 'to' denotes out side of a thing.

Ex:- Himanchal pradesh is locketed in (inside) north India.
- Himalyase is on (on the frontier) the north India.
- Tibbat is to the (out side) north India.

⇒ the preposition 'in' is used before singular collective noun but 'Among' is used before plurals or plural collective noun.
- He was found in the crowd. (भीड़)
- we spoke nothing in parliament (संसद)
- Divide these books among children.
- He was seen among the group of players.
'Displace के अर्थ मे From Among'
-

⇒ ~~Pre~~ The preposition 'In' can be used in the sense of 'with' or by means of
- children should write in pencil.
- official letter should not be writen in red ink.
- Nothing has been printed in green.

2) The preposition 'in' is used to show the division and arrengement.

Divide the apple into two part
Divide this apple In two (Adj) noun
without noun



- Saprate these pens in 10
- Divide this land in two.
- Divide this land into two part ~~and~~
~~a boor~~ or halves.

⇒ The preposition 'In' can be used in sense of in lieu of (के बदले के अर्थ में)
- Nothing has been said in may reply.
- What did you get in return.

⇒ The preposition 'In' is also located in the sense of prefession or accapation and activity.
- Who is in teaching job in your family?
- Is your father in militry?

3 Into :-

1 The prepotion 'Into' denotes motion ~~verse~~ toward inside ~~to~~ from outside.
- A cat has fallen into the well.
- Something broke into my house yesterday.
चोरी के इरादे से घर में भागा
- Noone went into the village.
- Friend come into my room at 7.

2⇒ Somestimes Into is used to change one stage to another.
- Translate the following into ~~Into~~ English
- Devide it into two parts.
- I fell into depth and still I am ~~dept~~ in depth.

1551

Date / /
Page No.

- Your brother has developed into a ~~racelove~~ wrestler.
- The sorcerer turned a boy into parrot. (जादूगर)
- He went into bussiness and then into Agriculture.

⇒ In some sentence the preposition 'into' is treated in the sense of 'of-genetive' (का, के, की)

- A committee ~~ten~~ of ten person has been met to enquire into the matter.
- No enquiry was made into this case.

* ~~Some us~~ some uses of preposition 'into' are given below.

- He has recently come into (उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त करना) a large fortune.
- She at once ~~flue~~ flew into (रोष में आना) a rage.
- How did you get into (प्राप्त करना) the job?
- The police have gone into (जाँच करना) the ~~The~~ causes of rise in crime.
- She wants to make into the matter he select let into the day. (वह दिन में देर तक सोया।)

3 The preposition 'into' is used to ~~dive~~ divide one digit ~~or~~ or figure to another.

- Two into twenty goes ten times
- Five into fifteen goes 3 times
- 8 into 16 goes ~~two~~ 2 times.
- Six into thirtysix goes ~~into~~ six time.

27-April-20..
Saturday

④ By :-

The preposition 'By' is used to denote the doer or agent that performs the job or function. generally this doer or agent may be a person but in some cases it is denoted by a thing (as abstract noun).
- No work is done by him.
- Gitanjali and post office have been composed by Ravidra Nath Tagor.
- That house was distroide by the fire.

- The preposition 'By' means not letter than it. but the prepotion 'till' means not earlier than it.
(Till और By दोनों 'तक' के अर्थ मे use होते हैं लेकिन ~~तक~~ By का अर्थ 'तक' से पहले के अर्थ मे तथा till का प्रयोग 'तक' के बाद के अर्थ मे होता है)
- He will be back home by 10 o'clock.
- I said complete my work by Monday.
- She should have come by ~~now~~ now.
- He will be back home till 10 o'clock.
- I say complete my work till monday.
- She should have come till now.
The prepotion 'By' is used to the deffinite point of time where as 'within' means earliar. 'By' is used with point of time and within is used with period of time
(point of time के पहले → By
period of time के पहले → ~~within~~ within)

1553

cloth → कपड़ा (Singular Noun) 29-April-2024
cloths → कपड़ा पहनना (verb) Monday
clothes → पोशाक (plural N.) → पुरुष के लिए
Dress → पोशाक (महिला के लिए)

Date / /
Page No.

- He will get up by 6 o'clock.
- He will return within ten days.

→ The preposition 'By' is used for the means for transport ~~what~~ whether it is land, water or air.

- We shall go to Delhi by train.
- All of them will return by the ship.
- He went to Newyork by aeroplane.

→ The preposition 'By' is used in the sense of 'near' (के पास, के नजदीक).

- There was a big pond by my village.
- He saw a small village by the forest.

→ The preposition 'By' is used in the sense of 'by means of' (के जरिये).

- Please send me some money by post.
- We can make profit by bussiness.
- ~~Since~~ She brings up her child by ~~washing~~ passing the road.
- He sells the cloth by meter.
- We bought milk by litre.
- Rice sells by killo in the market. (quasi passive voice)
- Bananas are sold by dozen.
- I have imployed a servant by month.
- He paid the wages by week
- He was paid salary by the cheque.

* Some other uses of preposition 'By' —

- He is Brahmin by caste.
- He is older than I by two month.
- The bullet missed the target by 2cm.
- It happend so by chance.

In the chair - सभापतित्व करना - अध्यक्षता करना   30-April-2024 Tuesday

In paper - दस्तावेज, कागजात



- She is all by herself.
- None cought him by collar   } कोई उसे कॉलर पकड़कर नहीं खींचा
- He can get the poem by heart.
- My father was a former by profession
- He is doctor by profession.
- I ~~get~~ opened the gate by force.
- You should work by day.
- She swears by god.
- Man is a social ~~nature~~ animal by nature.
- He wrote his name by mistake.
- He is Indian by birth.   surdashin ~~...~~ blind from birth.
- It is 10 o'clock by my watch.

⑤ 'On' :-

⇒ The preposition 'on' ~~to~~ is used in speaking of things at the rest position on the upper-most surface of a thing in tuching position. and the preposition 'upon' of the things in motion.

- He is sitting on the table.
- I saw four books ~~thing~~ lying on the table.
- He was seen running on the road
- Nothing has been writen on paper
- He can carry a hary Load on his head.
- I found his clothes floating on water.

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used to indicate actual contact ~~on~~ with some objects but over does not do ~~should~~ so.

situated = located

- He is standing on the bench.
- The aeroplane fly over my head.

→ On and upon are two seprate preposition. All though 'one' is used in place of another yet there are lot of such uses in which on cannot be used in place of upon and vice-versa.

Ex- "Some books on the table" and "some books upon the table" both uses are correct but we write - 'The train is on the way to Delhi.' we cannot write - 'The train is upon the way to Delhi.'

In this way we write 'she goes to school on foot' but to write 'upon foot' will be incorrect. to write 'on an average' is correct but 'upon an average' is incorret. Actually it is necessary for us to study the sentences used with these prepositions to have proper knowlegde of the use of 'on' and 'upon' correctlly. In following cases 'upon' can never be used in place of on

Ex- Patna is situated on the bank of Gangaes.

- That house is on fire.
- Now a day tree are being cut on large scale

01-may-2024
wednesday

Date / /
Page No

- He likes to play ~~8~~ on the flute or any musical instrument.
- I can admit your condition on no account. (किसी भी हालत में नहीं)
- Only four stafs were on ~~the~~ duty.
- Some terorist were shot dead on the spot.
- She ~~took~~ ~~pi~~ had pity on me.
- He agreed to pay on demand. (माँगने पर देना)
- He declared it on a public occasion. (सार्वजनिक अवसर पर)
- Bird on the wing (उड़ती हुई चिड़ियाँ) was seen ~~they~~ there.
- On the whole (सामान्य रूप से), I think it is very good idea.
- We should be on the alert (सावधान) for an attack.

In the ~~foo~~ following sentences to use on in place of 'upon' will not be correct.

- Once upon a time there lived a sant in this village.
- I refused upon the principle to do this.

→ The preposition 'on' is also used to denote point of time or point of space.
- She placed her hand on my head.
- He left for ~~d~~ Delhi on monday last.
- I will make speech on the occasion of independece day.

1857

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used in the sense of by means of that is, it denotes the dependent of any ~~pers~~ person or thing on any thing.

- My friend lives on his father.
- The cow lives on grass.
- ~~Ra A birds ru~~
- A bus runs on diesel.
- A baby live on milk.

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used in the sence of very close (बहुत नजदीक).

- Banaras is located on the river Ganga.
- The hide house of some terrorist were found on the ~~board~~ border line.

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used in the sense of 'with'.

- Has she got no money on her?
- Have you got a book on you?

⇒ The preposition 'on' is used in the sense of just after. (इसके बाद)

- Send me a letter on reaching there.
- I started to solve the question on reading the instructions given the question-paper.

⇒ The preposition 'on' is also used in the sense of 'with the help of'. (कि सहायता से)

- We go round the world on money given by my father.
- I bought lots of competative books on money recieved from them.

⇒ The preposition 'on' can also ~~place~~ be placed before an instrument or machine set.

03-05-2024
Friday



- The news was heard on the radio.
- I saw his image on the screen.
- We are watching cricket match on the television.
- He dare not to speak me on the telephone
- She used to play on piano.

⇒ The preposion 'on' can also be used in sense of 'About'

- Can you say anithing on nihilism.
- A Book has been written on modern India.
- He went on speaking on socialism.
- ~~Pay attention to the~~

⇒ Pay attention to the various uses of preposition 'on'.

- Now, ~~whole~~ No country can dare to make an attack on India. (when did India attack Pakistan)
- My friend has determind on ~~going~~ doing ~~thing~~ this.
  (मेरा दोस्त इसे करने के लिए हुए ~~संकल्प लेना~~ ~~निश्चित~~ निश्चय किया है।
- Ram and shyam are on the committee.
- Your father has authority (command) on English and Hindi.
- She has authority over her husband.
- I have a claim on him. (मेरा उस व्यक्ति पर अधिकार है
- I saw no influence of society on him.
- After that a lively ~~discution~~ discussion has started on the matter.

Believe + x
trust + x
relience + on } भरोसा

- I have no relience on your word.
- He is ~~bent on~~ ~~went~~ bent on doing.
(वह शैतानी पर तुला हुआ है।)

(5) ~~For~~:-
- The fule of my car is on reserve.
- My friend stood first on the list.

(6) For:—
⇒ The preposition 'For' is used to denote periode of time. It is often preceded (निर्धारित) by the verb of perfect tenses.
- I have not met him for four days.
- He has been busy with his friends for two hours.
- This room had been locked for seven days.
- There had not been political stability in many countries of the world for years.

⇒ The preposition 'for' is used before a noun, pronoun and present participle in the sense of 'for the sake of' (के वास्ते).
- I had brought a book for Mohan.
- Bring a glass of water for me.
- These books are not for selling.
- They both will remain out of class for forty-five minutes.

⇒ The preposition 'for' is also used in the sense of 'Because of' (के कारण के चलते)

04-05-2024
Saturday



- ~~The~~ He did not come before you for fear
- She did not appear at examination for illness.
- cricket match could not be started for hevy rain fall.
- Her head ~~hung done~~ hung down for shame. I cride out for fear.

⇒ The preposition 'for' is used in the sense of 'in exchange for.'

- I have nothing to be view for your sympathy. Can you pay anything for the service given you
- He is ready to sell his car for a small sum.
- He sold his car for ten thousand.

⇒ The preposition 'for' can also be used in sense of 'on be half of' (कि ओर से / तरफ से)

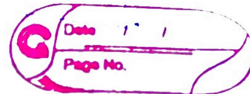
- He went to take part in debate competition for his school.
- Nothing has been done for the government to make the situation normal.
- He will fight for his brother.
- He is speaking for me.

⇒ The preposition 'for' is used as 'in spite of' (के बावजूद भी के बजाय)

- For all his sons he is helpless.
- For all his ~~well~~ wealth he could not buy a car (इतना धन होने पर भी एक कार नहीं खरीद सकता)

He goes to walk - He goes for a walk

Wait for = await



⇒ The preposition 'for' is used in sense of 'In view of' (के लिहाज से / को देखते हुए)
- He looks rather old for his age.
- We ~~kill~~ feel much warnth ~~on~~ for November.

⇒ The preposition 'for' will be used in the sense of 'in favour of' (के पक्ष मे)
- If you ~~voat~~ vote for me I shall remove poverty from your village.
- We shall ~~got~~ vote for him in this election.

⇒ The preposition "for" ~~h~~is used in the sense of as 'as' (जैसा / कि तरह).
- He behaved me for his brother.
- She ~~tookes~~ looks me for his brother.

Note :- The preposition 'for' like the conjunction 'because' is used to join to separate sentence together.
- He will not go to school for he ~~is~~ is unwell.
- He cannot be promoted to next higher class for he is very weak at reading.

⇒ Some other uses of 'for' ~~are~~ are shown below in examples :-
- What are you looking for.
- He used to go for a morning walk.
- She is waiting for her student
  (waiting for = awaiting)
- She is warried for her son.
- This question is too hard for me to be solved.

1562.

रवाना होना (set out)

- He ~~statted~~ started for Delhi by train

(7) From :-

→ The prepositions 'from and since' both have the very meaning (से). Both are used with point of time. ~~the per~~ The preposition 'since' is used with point of time only in past and present tense but the preposition 'from' is used with point of time in future tense. the preposition 'from' apart form this sense can be used in all tenses but it will be in proper to use the preposition 'since' with point of time in future tense. some examples of the use of the preposition ~~to~~ 'from' are given below

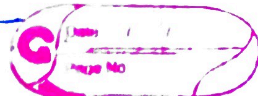
- She has been ill since morning
- He had been in the office since 2 o'clock.
- Your brother has been promising since his childhood.
- We shall ~~had~~ have been playing cricket here from 2 o'clock.
- I was absent from monday to friday.
- I shall be off duty since saturday

→ the preposition - "from" denotes time that's why it is used in any tense

1563

06-May-2024

Monday



whether they are present past or future.
But the preposition 'by' also denotes the ~~th~~ time and it indicates future tense and its former time.

Ex- I started to teach the boys from the age of twenty (20)
- He will reach Delhi by 10.0'clock in the morning.

→ The preposition 'from' is used to show the seperation of a thing. (अपादान कारक)

Ex- He was standing away from me.
- Your watch has fallen from the table.
- my friend will come from Lucknow to Delhi.
- He tried to take my umbrella from me.
- Leaves are falling to the ground from the tree.

→ The preposition 'from' can also be used to denote motive or intension (इरादा या उद्देश्य)

Eg- That work was done from gratitude and not from fear.

→ The preposition "From" is used in the sense of 'from among' (में से) के अर्थ में।

Ex- You can take out from ten (10).
- Take out four (4) from six (6).

1564.

→ The preposition 'From' can also be used to denote distance (दूरी के भाव को दिखाने के लिए)

Eg. - My village is located 4 kms away from my school.
- He was playing 10 meters ~~from~~ far from me.
- Make ~~displace~~ distance from your friend.
- I recognised him from two meters away.
- A bridge is being constructed at the distance of 10 meters from my house.

→ The preposition 'From' can also be used in the sense instead of / inplace of (के बदले के अर्थ में)

Eg. - Some of them should be given protection from money.
- He requires complete rest from working.

→ The preposition 'From' can be used in the sense of 'because of' (के चलते / कारण)

Eg. - Many of them are suffering from fever.
(sick with)
- His friend died from working hard.
- Four of them died from running in the sun.
- None has died from over eating.

रोग से मरने के अर्थ में → 'of' का प्रयोग
मरने का कारण रोग न होने पर → 'from' का प्रयोग

physical change (पुर्वावस्था में लाया जा सके) → 'of'
chemical change (पुर्वावस्था में न लाया जा सके) → from
→ {curd is made from milk.}

- The preposition 'From' can also be used in the sense of considering (देखते हुए / देखने से)

Eg. – He looks a dunky from his body looks.
– You look like a child from your antics (behaviour)

- The preposition 'From' can also be used in the sense of ~~after~~ 'after',

Eg. – The examination will be started from 10 o' clock in the morning.
– The meeting will be broken up from 4 o' clock in the evening.

- The preposition 'from' can also be used in the sense of "in the comparism of".

Eg. He is ~~ami~~ amicable from his brother in behaviour.

- The preposition 'from' can be used to indicate protection (सुरक्षा के लिहाज से)

Eg. – We must make the ~~event~~ environment ~~free~~ ~~from~~ free from pollythine.
– We shall have to keep ourselves away from bad company and social evils.
– We should save them from Lethal (घातक) (fetal) diseases.

- The preposition 'from' can be used in the sense of made of:

Eg. Curd is made from milk.
Ice is prepared from water.
steel is made of ~~from~~. Iron.

07-May 2024
Tuesday

- Some other uses of preposition 'From'
- These lines have been taken from the Ramayana.
- Pt. Nehru comes from a rich family.
- A cobra has been seen emerging from underwater.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar comes from a Mahar community of Maharashtra.
- I have a letter from your friend.
- Surdas was blind from birth.
- This letter is from shyam.
- she had a telephone call from her father.
- None of them could be saved from drawing.
- None prevented them from playing cricket.
- The house can never be saved from burning.
- I am from India.
- To walk in the morning will be useful/ ~~beautiful~~ beneficial/useful for you from my point of view..
- The ~~grand~~ ~~good~~ gardener kept on watering the plants from morning to evening.

(8) With :-

It is peculiar (विचित्र / अनोखा) preposition. It is used to denote the material,

instruments, tools or means that is used to perform the job (work). In this sense, it indicates a type of union.

Eg:- She cuts vegetables with a sharp knife
- She beats students with stick.
- I like to do my work with my hand.
- I live in the city with my elder brother.
- Let them come in with their luggage.
- He has brought a servent with him.
- He is playing cricket with his friends.
- Shyam with his friends has been caught red handed committing crime.
- He is not prepared to do it with me.

⇒ The preposition 'with' is used to indicate union, seperation, agreement and apposition.

Eg:- Your friend is to go to city with all his belongings. (union).
- He is agree with me. (agreement)
- He wants to part with his family ~~one~~ once ~~for~~ for all. (seperation)
- You should not quarrel will your ~~sen~~ seniors. (apposition).

⇒ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'in'.
- I have no interest with you.
- He did not interfare with my work or appears.

1568.

⇒ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'inspite of' (के बावजूद में)

Eg- With all his wealth, he could not pay his dept.
- With all his sons, he is helpless.
- With all my players, I could not win the match.
- With all his soldiers, the captain was not able to win the battle.

⇒ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'in favour of'

Eg- In the meeting, none of them was with him.
- The whole class was with the headmaster on this ~~to~~ issue.

⇒ The preposition with is also used in the sense of 'due to'.

Eg- He is ready to go with delight.
- He looked at me with wonder
- He is dancing with joy.
- He was trembling with fear
- He said nothing with anger
- He did not come to me with disgust (नफरत / घृणा)

⇒ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'against'.

Eg- Can you fight with me.
- Your friend cannot go with me.

1569.

कोई वस्तु तरल पदार्थ से [illegible]
अन्य पदार्थ → from.



- He didnot go with his ~~fo~~ father's decision.
- Is he willing to run with you?

⇒ The preposition 'with' can also be used in the sense of 'by means of' (से के अर्थ में)

Ex- I have heard her ~~switch on of~~ sweets song with my ears.
- Which type of dress do you want to buy with this money?
- I have seen him running with my eyes.
-

⇒ The preposition 'with' is used in the sense of 'pertaining to' (से संबंधित के अर्थ में)

Ex- There are a lot of problems with your appointment.
- I have to remove all difficulties ~~of~~ with examination.

⇒ Some other uses of the preposition 'with'
- I have filled the bucket with ~~a~~ milk.
- I saw a woman with brown hair.
  (मैंने एक भूरे बाल वाली महिला को देखा)
- Baby should be fed with spoon
- It is not hard to sail with wind.
  (हवा की दिशा में नाव चलाना आसान है)
- She needs a ~~house~~ Banglow with ~~swim~~ ~~sweeming pull~~ and parking.
  swimming pull

He goes ~~to~~ school.
toward

08-May-2019
Wednesday



- He is a boy with big head.
- I ~~sh~~ saw a man with long beard.
- Experians growes with age.
- I found every body pleased with my result.

9) 'OF' :—

The preposition 'of' is basically used before the noun as of genitive which is in possesive case. Apart from this of is used to express many senses as the preposition.

The use of the preposition 'of' in the sense of 'of genitive' (का/के/की के अर्थ में)

Eg - The prise of this book is only 200 Rupes
- The design of your car can attracte every body towards it.
- I ~~have~~ have read hole stories of Akber and Birbal in this book.
- Mumbai is the largest and the busiest city of our country.
- All the chair of my class are broken
- The condition of the farmers of four states in our country is miserable.

2) The preposition 'of' is also used in the sense of 'made from'.

Eg - My ring is made of gold.
- Your house is made of brick and stone.

- The jury is consister of five members.
- This chain has been made of wood.

⇒ The preposition 'of' is used in place of 'in' in many cases. In the following senses the preposition 'In' or 'Into' can not be used in place of the preposition 'of'.

- We are weak of understanding
- Your ~~bo~~ brother is very quick of ~~understan~~ understanding
- I am confident of your success.
- None was convinced of your story.
- You are dull of understanding.

⇒ The preposition 'of' is also used in the sense of 'from among' (में से के अर्थ में)

- None of them came to see me.
- He has made many of them ~~futts~~ fools.
- Some of us wont to participate in the race competition.
- Only four students of them will be rewarded.

⇒ In many senses the preposition 'of' is used in the sense of 'about' (के बारे में)

- I know of him well. (about him)
- None informed me of the road accident.
- I have heard of Gandhi ji.
- I want to say something of you.
- Think of your future
- He knows ~~nothion~~ nothing of robbery.

(Beware के बाद हमेशा of आता है)
consist, confident → of

Date / /
Page No.

⇒ The preposition 'of' is used to denote the quantity or amount.

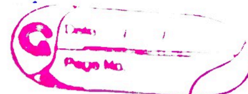
Ex – A wrestler contake two ~~leter~~ liter of milk at a time.
- Go and bring me a glass of water
- I have had a cup of tea.
- She needs two ~~meter~~ miters of silk cloath.
- I have to buy two ~~doz~~ dozens of eggs.
- Thousands of people were killed in that carnage.

⇒ The preposition 'of' can also be used for deases in the sense of 'owing to'.
(से के अर्थ में)
- A number of children died of cholera.
- He died of cancer
- What did ~~see~~ she and her children die of? (many of them are ~~afread~~ of you.)
- She is ashamed of herself. (afraid)

⇒ The preposition 'of' is used to denote the quality of a person.
- She is girl of a ~~novel~~ noble family.
- Your friend is a man of strainge behaviour.
- He is a man of straw. (बेकार व्यक्ति / तुच्छ)
- He is a man of parts. (योग्य व्यक्ति)
- J.P. Narayan was a man of strong will.
- She is a girl of strange appearance.

1573

09 - May - ...
Thursday



* Some other uses of the preposition 'of' are shown in the following sentences in which the used ~~of~~ 'of' 'from', 'by' or 'with' will not be correct.

- I had already warned him of the danger.
- Beware of pickpocket on the railway plateform.
- He and his friend died of fever.
- He begs pardon of me.
  क्षमा मांगना
- I want to buy his car of him.
- My brother found of music and playing chess.
- None inquared of you.
- She is tired of working hard.
- we are careful of our money.
- Money comes of hard labour
- I am fully cured of disease.
- Pt. ~~Net~~ Jawahar Lal Nehru was born of rich parents.
- Now I am independent of my family.
  (free from ~~of~~ my family)
- He came to the meeting the ~~letter~~ later of you both.
- She sings the sweetest of all girls.
- Chitrangan Das was one of the freedom fight who affered ~~ery~~ everything for the reblasion of country.
- I am bare of cash
- I am out of pocket. } (मेरे पास एक भी पैसा नहीं है।)

(out of order) → यह कोई वस्तु बिगड़ जाती है

Eg- my watch is out of order.

hard of hart → निष्ठुर

Date / /
Page No.

- He felt sure of success.
- That seen was not worthy of notice
  लायक
  (देखने के लायक)
- You should not be hard of hart to his wife and children.
- I am proud of my country.
- I want to get rid of (से छुटकारा पाना) my enemies
- We should be mind full of his studies.
  (सचेत)
- A man may be invious of another
  ईर्ष्यालु
- He was an accused of ~~mother~~ murder
- You are all of one mind
- His ~~chang~~ chance of comming is very little.
- How clever of you to save me.
- To think of our meeting here!
- To think of my seeing you here!
- A fire man and feared of sparks.
- A boy of sixteen and so strong!
- It was twenty first (21st) of may.
- My house is within two killometer of the school.
- He thinkes of going abroad for higher study.
- Some robbers tried to robb him of his money on the highway.
- Look at the page of six.
- She is a woman of no importance.
  women

10 - May - 2019
Friday

Date / /
Page No.

(10) To! —

The preposition 'To' is used in many ways to denote defferent sense and meaning.

⇒ The preposition 'to' is used in the sense of 'Towards or in direction of'.

Eg.- This road goes to city.
- I go to school
- The principle is comming to us.
- He renioved to injured men to hospital.
- The post man carries the letter to each and every house.
- I took him to school before the class started.
- The teacher ordered the boy to look to the blackboard.
- He turned to me.
- He turned his car to the east.
- The rose can attract any one to it.
- Always keep to the left on the road.
- Look to all.

⇒ The preposition 'to' is used before the indirect object ~~was~~ when direct object is placed before it.
- We gave a book to me.
- He wrote a letter to me.
- The teacher taught English to all students.
-

⇒ The preposition 'To' is also used in the sense of 'on' (पर के अर्थ में)
- His pen fall to the ground
- Leaves are falling to the ground.

- He invited me to his house.
- To celebrate him.

⇒ The preposition 'To' is also used in the sense of preposition 'of' in genetive case (का/के/की के अर्थ में)

- He is used to playing chess.
- He was used to dust.
- I found no alternative to it.
- Will you give answer to my question?
- He tried to send reply to my letter
- There is no limit to his zeal. (उत्साह)
- We should not be slave to averice (लालच का गुलाम)
- I can present four eye witheness to that accident.
- I wrote preface to my book
- It is a disgrace to him.
- This is the opposition to the party.
- Labour is the main key to success.

⇒ The prepotion 'To' is also used in the sense of 'in'

- Tibbat is situated to the north of Himanchal pradesh.
- Heat changes ice to water.
- He wants to tear my cloths to pieces (फाड़ना)

1577

शुरु मे, अंत में → at

at the last, at the bigning

अंत मे कोई चिज add होता है तो अंत के अर्थ मे to the last

- The house was born to ashes.
- Suffix is added to the last of the word.

⇒ The preposition 'To' is used in the sense of till (तक के अर्थ मे).

- His hand came to my colar.
- Water has come to the ~~west~~ waist.
- He works in his field from morning to evening.
- He travels from patna to Delhi
- It is a long distance from here to there
- I can count from one to hundred.
- The bady up to 5. ~~years~~ month should be kept in great care.
- Up to till now (शुरु से अंत तक) ~~ten~~ twenty ~~Twenty~~ letter have been sent.

⇒ The preposition 'to' is also used in the sense of 'from'

- He said to me. even my friend did not speak to me.
- He was beaten and ~~tried~~ tied to a tree.
- He did not talk to any friend.
- He did not agree to my proposal.
- He is junior to me.
- The shirt clings to my body.
- Who are you talking to?

⇒ The preposition 'to' is used in the sense of 'Near'.

- He came to me and ~~give~~ began to weep.
- I went to him.
- Come to the black board and start to draw the map of India.

→ The preposition 'To' is also used in the sense of 'for' (के प्रति के अर्थ में)
- It is the duty of the subject to his king.
- We should be ~~loying~~ kind to all living thing.
- We should be faithfull to our duty.
- We must show the gratitude to God.
- We ought to be loyal to the country.
- He has not contempt to a man.

→ The preposition 'to' is used as the sign of 'Infinitive' is used before the based form (V_1) of main verb in the sense of "for".
- None came to see me.
- We should go to help them.
- I have a pen to write with.
- To sleep is to ~~loose~~ lose
- She is curious to dance.
- I am very glad to see you.

→ The preposition 'to' is used in the sense of 'between' (के बीच के अर्थ में)
- She would be twenty to twenty-five. (She would be in her twenties)

- He will come at 8 to 10.

- The preposition 'to' is used before a noun or pronoun in the sense of 'for'. (के लिए के अर्थ में)
- It is clear to all. (It is easy for all)
- Smoking is injurious ~~for~~ to ~~heal~~ health.
- Have you got a key to this lock?
- This is the way to success.

* Some other used of the preposition "to" –
- He used to teach students English time to time.
- I want to talk to him face to face.
- ~~She rose to power~~ See rose to flower.
- Gandhi setu extends to Gulzaribag in Patna.
- Mahatma Gandhi devoted to the service of ~~him~~ huminity.
- Jay singh fought to the last enemy. (यहाँ to का अर्थ है कि शुरू से अंत तक एक-एक कर)
- It is quarter to ten.
- It is about to rain.
- India won the match by six bickets to four. (चार के बनाम)

(11) Within :–

The preposition 'In' is used before a noun to indicate the periode of time.

He is lying in the bed.
He is siting on the bed.

Date / /
Page No.

while the preposition 'within' is used to indicat the approximity of nearness in time.
- I shall come back within two months.
- We shall start the work on the project within ten days.

⇒ The preposition 'before' is used to denote point of time but 'within' is used to denote periode of time.
- He will try to reach there before next january.
- He will come back from America within two months.

→ The preposition 'within' means before the time. But the preposition 'by' means to the definite time. both are used to indicate in time. But the difference between 'by' and 'within' is that the 'former' is used with point of time and the 'latter' is used with periode of time.
- I shall submit my fishes within 10 days
- He will go back home by 10 o'clock.

⇒ The preposition 'within' is used to denote inside the extence of time, distance or any thing.

15-May-2024
Monday

Ex- She always keeps herself within doors.
- He will come back within two hours.
- These are manufactured within a factor.
- I have read four stories of Akbar and Birbal within this book.
- That is within your reach.
- We caught them within ten miles.
- Your should keep your extence within your income.
- It is within my capacity.
- Everyone should live within his means.

(12) A
→ Sometimes the article 'A' is used in the sense of preposition 'on'.
- He has found you a bed.
- (He has found you on the bed.)
- I saw a flag waving a top of building
(I saw a flag waving on the top of building)
- He has gone a fishing.
(He has gone on fishing.)
- Your brother has gone a hunting
(Your brother has gone on hunting (शिकार पर)

⇒ Sometimes the preposition 'A' is used in the sense of 'per' (प्रति के अर्थ में)

Ex. - The debate competition should be arranged / held once a year.
- Apples sells at 4 a rupee (per rupee)

In this sense 'a' will be called disguised preposition.

(13) About :—

'About' is also used as the preposition in the following senses.

⇒ The preposition 'about' is used in the sense of 'appoximactily' (लगभग के अर्थ में)

- My collage is about ~~to~~ 5 killmeter from here.
- She is about ~~fourty~~ forty.
- ~~Right~~ and Write an assay on modern India about 100 word.

⇒ The preposition 'about' is used in the sense of 'ready to' or 'in the point of'.

⇒ The teacher is about to enter the class.

⇒ The train for Delhi is about to arrive at plateform No. 4.

- She was about to jump into the river to comite suicide.
- She is about to ~~to~~ weep.
- We shall be about to play football.

⇒ The preposition 'about' can also be treat in the sense of 'around'. (बाहर चारो ओर / तरफ के अर्थ में)

- There are many trees and plants about ~~me~~ my village.
- He saw many flower of diffrent color about ~~be~~ (~~to~~ the banglow.

(14) Against :—

Tuesday

→ The preposition 'against' is mainly used in the sense of 'in ~~contravention~~ contradiction of' (के खिलाफ / के विरुद्ध के अर्थ मे)
- No action should be taken against the rule.
- In the meeting, he dared not speak against me.
- We should never go against the moral laws.
- None had acted against the command of the captain.

→ The preposition 'against' can be used to denote the sense of opposite (के प्रतिकूल)
- None had coureged to sell against the tempest.
- It is very deficult to ~~write~~ ride the bycicle against the stone.

→ The preposition 'against' is also used in the sense of 'in the comparision of' (कि तुलना के अर्थ मे)
- There were ~~at~~ eight robberies this year against ten last year.
- There were thirty burglaries this month against forty last month.
- This year the reasult of board examination is 70% against 55% last year. (पिछले साल)

contrary-

- I know nothing against her conduct.
- I do not know any thing that goes against ~~his~~ ~~or~~ her conduct.

⇒ The ~~per~~ preposition 'against' can also be used in the sense of 'on' (पर के अर्थ में)
- A ladder has been placed against the wall.
- She was leaning (झुकना) against ~~that~~ the table.

⇒ The preposition 'againt' can also be in the sense of 'from or with'. (से के अर्थ में)
- The strong wind dashes against that the large ~~montain~~ mountain as a result it rains havily.
- The strong waves come and ~~po~~ collide against the ship in the sea.

(15) Over :-

'Over' is also a preposition which is defferent from the preposition 'above' in many ~~used~~ uses. It should be studied well.

'Over' is the contarary of 'under' and is concern with superposition and subjection and suggests some inter-relation, where as 'above' ~~the~~ 'like its contarary below' is concerned with ~~defferen~~ difference of level and suggest ~~comparisatio~~ comparision of independent thing'. — Fowler

1585

Date / /
Page No.

- The preposition 'over' like other ones is used to express different senses.

⇒ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of 'on' (पर के अर्थ में). But not in a touch of anything.

- There is an umbrella over his head.
- We find a wonderful sky over our head.
- I saw an ~~airoplain~~ aeroplane flying ~~on~~ over my village.

⇒ The preposition 'over' can also be used in the sense of 'from ~~among~~ one end ~~two~~ to another' (एक किनारे से दूसरे किनारे तक)

- There is a bridge over railway track
- I have seen a bridge over the ~~valy~~ valley. {A bus ~~rain~~ ran over (कुचल देना) many dogs on the road}

⇒ The preposition 'over' is also used to denote the touching position in the sense of covering a thing.

- You should spread the towel over the table.
- I have seen many houses over the ground.

⇒ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of 'more than' (से अधिक)

- She has bought over ten pens.
वह दस से अधिक कलमें खरीदी।

anxious - चिंतित (Adj)
Endeavour - परिश्रम (noun)

15 - May - 2024
Wednesday

Date / /
Page No.

- Your father is over '70'
- Alone wants to stay there over 2 month.
- He is over 5 fit tall.
- This box is over 50 kg.

⇒ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of 'ending'.
- The match is over
- The class is over.
- The meeting is over.

⇒ The preposition 'over' is used to the sense of 'across' (के उस पार के अर्थ में)
- My friend lives over the main ~~seri~~ street.
- She has been living over the road since 1998.
- Some solders endeavour to go over the mountain.

⇒ The preposition 'over' is used in the sense of to the last. (अंत तक के अर्थ में)
- He lived there over Durgapuja.
- He had been with me over a period of time.

Note → It will be correct to write - "She was above 25 years of age." But it will be incorrect to write - "She is over 25 years of age."

1587

→ A word will give the sence of 'excess' ~~when 'over'~~ ~~more~~ more (आधिक / ज़्यादा) when 'over' is added to its beginning

- Over careful
- over wise.
- Over spend
- over pay
- over night
- over charge
- over ~~ground~~ crowd
- over smart
- over anxious
- over eager
- over eat
- over work
- over death
- over busy
- over anxiety

(Some monkeys over herd (छिपकर सुनना) the king's talk when he was talking to his solders)

= some monkeys sealthily herd the king's talk when he was talking to his solders.

ie, some monkeys over herd the king's talk but he did not know that they were hearing

- She wanted to over stay for 10 days.

= She wanted to stay for 10 days more than the period for which she was permitted / allowed to stay.

→ The nouns that are followed by 'over' have been mentioned below.

- She has authority over her husband.
- You should have control over your children.

- I saw no influence over him.
- You should get victory over your passion.

* Some other uses of the preposition 'over'
- He with his friend stayed over night.
- I can see a huge mountain of clouds over my head.
- His income is not over his expences. (यहाँ beyond का भी प्रयोग)
(over = more than)
- Water is spread all over the ground.
- He has many advantages over me.
- That new has been herd over radio.
- English men rules over our country.
(rules over = पर शासन करना)
- We should control over our emotions.

(16) Through :-

Through also come in catagory of preposition. It is used to denote more senses than one.

→ The preposition 'through' means across the interior of anything (किसी माध्यम के आर-पार शुरू से लेकर अंत तक)

- I found no passes through the forest.
- The river Ganges flows through Patna.
- A hole was made ~~to the~~ through the window.

→ The preposition through is used in the sense of from one side to another

158

16 - May - 2024

~~Throu~~ Thrusday

None dared cross through the ~~dence~~ dense forest.

- That sight used to look out side though the window.
- The nose through which we inhale. is an important organ of our body

⇒ The preposition through is used to express the sense of through out (सारा / पूरा के अर्थ में)

- May you have success all through your life. (सारा जिवन)
- It rains all through the year
- I will serve you all through my life (मैं पूरी जिन्दगी तुम्हारी सेवा करूँगा।)

⇒ The preposition 'through' is used in the sense of 'by means of' (के जरिये / बदौलत)

- I have got this ~~jog~~ job through your father.
- He may be successfull through his hard labour.
- I have achived this through your support / help.
- I got this post through you.

(17) Under :—

'Under' that is contrary to 'over' is also a preposition. It is used to clear many senses. It is concerned with superposition and subjection ~~ang~~ and

suggests some inter-relation.

⇒ The preposition 'under' is used in the sense of 'According to' (के अनुसार/ के तहत के अर्थ में)

- Four terrorites were arested under the warrant of court.
- The property had been devided among all those four ~~bro~~ brothers equally under their father's will (वसीयत).

⇒ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of 'Down' (के नीचे के अर्थ में)

- I saw cat under the table
- Two robbers were seen under the tree.
- What did you put under the book?

⇒ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of 'governed by some one' (के अधीन के अर्थ में)

- The servents are under there master.
- The teachers are under the headmaster.
- This post is under the government.
- This school is run under a trust/comittee.
- He works under me.

⇒ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of 'less than'

- I have not bought under twenty books
- The students under five are not allowed to take parte in this contest.

- He is not ready to take under 70 rupees
- The students who have secured under 75% marks will not be awarded at the hands of the chief minister.

⇒ The preposition 'Under' is ~~uter~~ used to indicate the sense of being in a state of something (अवस्था / दशा के अर्थ में)
- The results of some students are under consideration.
- That bridge is under repair.
- My house is under construction.

⇒ The preposition 'under' is used in the sense of 'in' ('में' के अर्थ में)
- Under this circumstances ~~no change~~ no changement can be done.

⇒ The preposition 'Under' is used in the sense of ~~jounior~~ junior / lower in rank than some body (के पद के निचे के अर्थ मे)
- No officer under the rank of the major will be sent to the stop.
- Twenty staffs were working my post

18 'Before' –

~~The preposition~~ 'Before' is used as a conjunction and a preposition both.

As the preposition 'before' is used in the sense of 'in front of' or, 'in presence of' (के सामने / के सम्मुख / की उपस्थिती के अर्थ में)

- He standing before the headmaster.
- He did everything before chief guestes.
- There is a beautiful temple in front of my house
- He was given money before me.
- Both of them were brought before the judge
- There is nothing in front of the temple.
-

⇒ The preposition 'before' is used in the sense of earlierment (से पहले)
- He must come before the sunset
- He did not complete his home work before going to school.
- No body came here the day before yesterday.
- He will have to come before the lunch.
-

⇒ The preposition 'before' is used in the sense of 'in prefrence to' (पसंद करने के / चुनाव करने के अर्थ में)
- I would like to choose live imprisonment before excution
- Every one would like to choose death before digressed
अपमानित के बजाय

Note: 'long before' and 'before long' both are different of each other. 'long before' means much earlier / long ago.

- ~~ago~~ The Indians knew about agriculture long before Europeans
- 'Before long' means ~~Imidiate~~ immediate or soon
- The result will be published before long.

(19) Beyond :-

'Beyond' is also a preposition.

⇒ The preposition 'Beyond' is used in the sense of at the farthest side of ~~and~~ outside (के परे / पार या बाहर के अर्थ में)

- ~~We~~ You should not go ~~g~~ beyond your limit
- He went beyond boundry wall.
- Indian soldiers go beyond those hills to face their enemies.
- It is ~~go~~ beyond my capacity.
- Your story is beyond reliance.
- Your should not ~~expen~~ spent ~~your~~ beyond your limit.
- It has happende beyond your expectation.
- Her beauti is beyond discription (वर्णनातीत)
- He lived beyond his income.

⇒ 'To get beyond' means ⇒ to go out of the ~~across~~ approach of (पहुँच के बाहर होना)

- Sometimes Luximibie would get beyond the approach of English man specially on the mountain.

besides (के साथ - साथ) 18-May-2024
Saturday

~~Specially on the mountain~~
- To go beyond
- In the auction a lot of things went beyond their real value. that, they were sold at more than their usual price.
(~~निलाममों में बहुत~~ निलामी में बहुत सारी वस्तुएँ अपनी वास्तविक किमत से आगे निकल जाता है।)

20 Since :-

The word 'since' is used as the preposition besides the adverb and the conjunction. The word 'since' will denote two senses when it is used as the adverb.

a) since means 'from then'.
- I first time read in 1999 and have remember it ever since
(मझे मैं इसे 1999 मैं पढ़ा तब से यह सदा के लिए याद है।)

b) Since means at or during sometime between then and now.
- She told me last weak and has spoken of it many times ~~for~~ since.
(वह विगत सप्ताह गुजरने कहीं और तब से वह अब तक कई ~~बार~~ बार कह चुकी।)
- He were at school with him but ~~h~~ have seen him only a time since.

Note

In this sense verb is found or used only ~~on~~ ~~pres~~ in present perfect or past perfect tense

1595

⇒ The word 'since' means from this time when it is used as a conjunction. In this sense verb is kept in past indefinite tense in the clause which is placed after since. ie. subordinate adverb clause and the clause which come before it remains in present indefinite tense or present perfect tense. ie. in principal clause. Noun or noun phrase that indicates period of time is used before since but the point of time should never be used in the clause that comes before since

Ex - Ten years have passed since I appointed to the post (correct)
- Ten years passed since I was appointed to the post. (Incorrect)
- Two weeks have passed since he came from city (correct)
- Two weeks have passed since he had come from city. (Incorrect)

⇒ The word 'since' means 'from (से)' when it is used as the preposition. It should be placed before the noun or the noun-phrase that indicates point of time.

Note - It should never be placed before the noun or noun phrase that denotes period of time.

This point should always be kept in mind that the verb should be in present perfect tense or past perfect tense before since when it is used as the preposition.
- He has been ill since morning.
- They both had been absent from the school since monday.

⇒ The word 'since' as the preposition should never be used in future tense to denote point of time.
- We shall have been playing cricket here since morning. (Incorrect)
- We shall have been playing cricket here from morning. (Correct)

(21) Behind :-

The word 'behind' is also treated as the preposition. As the preposition behind expresses the sense of at the back of (के पिछे, के ~~[struck out]~~ ओट में)
- His father has left lots of property behind him.
- Look out! there is a snake behind you
- There is a secret behind his smile.
- Mohan hid my pen behind the Almirah.
- What did you see behind the temple.
- There is noting behind my proposal.
- All the trains of this route are running behind their time.

1547

→ 'Behind time' means late
- The Toofan mail is behind time =
= The Toofan mail is running late.

⇒ 'To get ~~Bhi~~ Behind' means to lag (पिछड़ जाना)
- He will get behind you in Agriculture.
- You got behind him in ~~busyness~~ business.
(आप उससे व्यापार में पिछड़ गए)

(22) Below :—

The preposition 'Below' has three different meaning in English. The difference between 'below' and 'under' ~~is~~ should also be studied carefully in this connection

(i) The preposition 'Below' is used in the sense of 'at a lower point'/'lower than.'
- You should not have writen below this line.
- Some clues (clues) have been ~~be~~ given below.
- In this list your name is below 40 candidate.
- He is below ~~b~~ me in rank.

(ii) The preposition 'Below' means less than (से कम के अर्थ में)
- The number of ~~labourer~~ labourers is below 75.
- The number of students in this school is below 1000.

(iii) The preposition 'below' means inferior to (junior to)

+ All candidate's competaince is below yours.

* Special Note :—

The preposition 'below' like its contrary 'above' is concerned with difference of level and suggests comperision of independent things where as 'under' like its contrary over is concerned with superposition and subjection and suggests some 'inter-relation' — Fowler

- Students below 14 years of age are not allow to take part in this contest. (correct)
- Students under 14 years of age are not allow to take part in this contest. (Incorrect)
- Below the sun. (Incorrect)
- Under the sun. (Correct)
- The Income of my father is below 10,000 a month (correct)
- The income of my father is under 10000 a month (Incorrect)
- No one blow an officer's rank need apply (correct)
- No one under an officer's rank need apply. (Incorrect)

Thursday

(23) But:-

The word 'But' can also be treated as the preposition besides conjunction, relative pronoun and adverb. The nouns ~~and~~ or pronouns that are used after but are in objective case when it (but) used as the preposition. 'But' expresses the sense of the preposition of ~~'accept'~~ 'except' (के अतिरिक्त / के सिवाय / को छोड़कर) when it is used as the preposition.

Eg - No thing but trees is visible.
- None but leaders was present there.
- I saw nothing but water there.
- None but you can solve my problems.
- Noone but your brother deserves ~~this owner~~ dishouner.
- Who would have done ~~it to~~ this but me?
- All students were present ~~he will not but touch his car.~~ but you.
- He will not but tauch his car.
= He will not do anything except tauching his car. (But that he is in debt, he would ~~live thi~~ leave this city = = If he were not in debt he would ~~not~~ leave ~~in~~ this city)

⇒ The word 'But' denotes the meaning of 'only' when it is treated as an adverb.

Eg - He did but pick up his book.
= He only picked up his book. ||

24-May-2024
Friday

- None but you can solve this question.

⇒ The word 'but' expresses negative sense when we use it as the relative pronoun that is why it is known as negative relative pronoun. But it shout alway be kept in mind that the clause that comes before but "should always be in negative form".

Eg: There is no student but has had scholarship on behalf of the school.
- There is no mother but loves her child.

⇒ The word 'but' is also used as the conjunction. It is called adversative conjunction when it is used to connect two sentences together.

Eg- He is poor but he is honest.

24) Along :—

The word 'along' is also known to be in the catagory of preposition ⇒ The preposition 'along' is used to points out the sense of in the same line with anything.
(किनारे-किनारे के अर्थ में)

Eg- We walked along the river's bank.
- I saw some boys running along the road.
- creepers grow along the side of wall or anything.

1601.

⇒ The preposition 'along with' means hand in hand / together (साथ-साथ के अर्थ मे)
- The captain along with his soldier was shot dead.
- We and ~~Incoun~~ encounter of some terrorists.
- I saw him along with his parents.

⇒ 'Get along' means to live together ~~happyly~~ happily.
- You and they could never get along.
- They both are getting along there.

⇒ Somes 'Get along' means to progress (उन्नति करना)
- He is getting along in the field ~~farmer~~ farming.
- India is getting along rapidly in the field of science.

(25) ~~Accross~~ Across:-

The word 'Across' is also a preposition, it holds an important place among compound preposition.

⇒ The preposition 'Across' is used in the sense of on the opposite side of / from one side to the opposite (के उस पार के अर्थ मे)
- A beautiful house is being built across the river.

- She lives across the national highway.
- There is a beautiful lake across the forest.

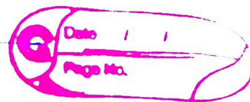
⇒ The preposition 'across' also points out the sense of 'from one side to another' (एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ के अर्थ में)
- ~~None~~ No one dared swim across the channal.
- I saw a massive bridge across the river.
- I have seen a ~~dear~~ deer standing across my field / farm.

⇒ The preposition 'across' is used in the sense of 'on both sides of' (के दोनों तरफ के अर्थ में)
- He tried to ~~through~~ throw the burden across his ~~solder~~ shoulders. (कंधा)

26) After :—
The word 'after' is also used as the preposition in addition to conjunction 'After' as the preposition is used in the sense of ~~latter~~ 'later than' showing sequence of time or place (के बाद के अर्थ में)
- All students got to school after half past 9.
- None came in after me.
- The ~~b~~ letter 'D' comes after 'C' in English Alphabet.

1603

25-May-2024
Saturday



- Don't come back after the sunset.
- He went to school after 10 days.

⇒ The preposition 'after' expresses the sense of 'behind' (के पिछे के अर्थ में)
- We should not run after money.
- All are made after money.

⇒ The preposition 'after' is also used in the sense of 'according to' (के अनुसार के अर्थ)
- Write after Mahatma Gandhi what students should do to lead a civilized and disciplined life.

* Some other uses of the preposition 'After':-
- She takes after her mother. (के जैसा लगना)
- He pants step after step
- field after field was whashed away
- Sorrow after sorrow continued in his life.
- This is the sonnet after Shakespeare
  यह सॉनेट शेक्सपियर की शैली में है।
- He should look after his parents

(27) Beside :- (By the side of)

The word 'Beside' is also known to be in the category of compound preposition.

pant (हाँफना)

To lose once temper (आपा खो देना / क्रोधित होना)

It is used before a noun or pronoun in the sense of 'By the side of' (के बगल में)

- Come and have your seat beside me.
- Make a little room beside you on the bench. (जगह बनाना)
- There is a central school just beside me.
- He was standing beside his class teacher.

⇒ The preposition 'Beside' is also used in the sense of 'Distinct from' (बाहर / भिन्न के अर्थ में)

- Your statement is beside my ~~specula~~ guess / confidence. (आपका कथन हमारे अनुमान से बाहर है)
- Your friend is beside him. (आपका दोस्त आपे से बाहर है।)

(28) Besides :-

'Besides' is also a preposition. It is used in the sense of 'in addition to' (के अलावा के अर्थ में).

- He invited some teachers besides the headmaster to the party. (उसने हेडमास्टर के अलावा ~~कुछ~~ कुछ शिक्षकों को पार्टी में आमंत्रित किया (हेडमास्टर के साथ))

Note:- अगर Besides के जगह except का प्रयोग होगा तो Headmaster के अलावा का अर्थ होगा। - Headmaster को छोड़कर।)

- He get me ~~monke~~ money besides the books.
- Bisides poems he compositers sonnets to

1605

(29) Underneath and beneath :— Manoj

Underneath and beneath both can be used in the same sense. There is little difference between underneath and beneath.

⇒ The preposition 'underneath' means 'Under'

- He ~~did~~ does not put on anything underneath his shirt.
- The postman pushed the letter ~~underne~~ underneath the door.

⇒ But 'beneath' can also be used to denote two senses 'Under and too low'.

- A village has been seen beneath the hill.
- Your charector is beneath the ~~de~~ dignity of a gentleman that is too ~~mean~~ mean / low ~~of~~ for a gentleman.

(30) Between :—

Between is also used as a preposition.

⇒ The preposition between is used in the sense of 'in the meddle of the two'.

- There is no differencc between ~~you~~ you and him.
- Now, there is no enemity between Ram and Shyam.

⇒ 'Go between' as a noun is used in the sense of a middle man or ~~medd~~ mediator.

Noun

- He was choosen as the go between (Noun) for two parties

435.56   1 Desimal = 435.56 $(fit)^2$

⇒ 'To get between' is used in the sense of 'to arrive between'.
('बिच में पहुँचना' के अर्थ में)

- No one dared get between both of them.

⇒ 'To stand between' is used to denote the sense of 'To be middle man'.

- None stood between two fighting students.

Note

But the preposition 'between' will be used in the sense of 'in the middle of more than the two when they mutually related the one another.'

(i) "The rule at one time insisted upon that 'between' is used of only two things or persons and 'among' of more than two is no longer strictly observed" — F. T. Wood

- They can ~~complete~~ complete the work within two hours ~~we~~ went the work is devided between them.

(ii) "Between can relate more than two objects if we have a definite ~~n~~ number in mind." — Geoffrey Leech and Jan svart

- There is no treaty between Italy Frach, Germany, Australia

(31) **Among:—**

Among is also a preposition. It is used to denote the sense of 'In the middle of more than two' (दो से अधिक के बिच के अर्थ में)

- By-cycles have been distributed among the poor students.
- They were fighting among themselves.

(32) **Above:—**

Above is also treated as compound preposition. Above like other prepositions can express different sense and meaning.

=> Above is used in the sense of 'over'/ 'higher than (But not in touching position)

- ~~A~~ I have seen a sword hanging above his head.
- A bird can never rise above the cloud.
- Your brother has got above you ~~any~~ in the society.

= Your brother has got a position higher than you in the society.

- An aeroplain can fly above the cloud.

=> The preposition above is used in the sense of 'more than' in quantity/Number (मात्रा/संख्या में अधिकके अर्थ में)

स्वर से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले → Among
वस्तु के बारे → Amongst

1609

- I have seen above twenty players in the ground. (ऊपर से ज्यादा)
- ~~Ther~~ There is water above waist ~~waste~~.
- Your expenses should not be above your earning.

⇒ The preposition 'Above' is used in the sense of 'beyond the reach of' (से परे के अर्थ में)
- Some of them are above all meaness.
- That question was above me.
(= That question was too hard for me.)

(33) Amongst :—

"Amongst" and "Among" both can be used in the same sense. There is no difference between 'Among' and 'Amongst' but the use of 'Among' is more previlent ~~that~~ than that of Amongst. Among and Amongst both are used before plural nouns ~~and~~ or pronoun and collective nouns which are singular in form but plural in sense. Particularly "Amongst" ~~or~~ is used before the word that starts with vowel but 'Among' or 'Amongst' only one can be used if definite article 'the' comes after any of them.

- Among the people, Amongst the people

⇒ Among or Amongst is used ~~the~~ to denote the sense of more than two ~~po~~ persons or things.
- Distribute these books among forty (40) boys.
- I saw him amongst the people
- He wants to hide him-~~sem~~ self amongst the trees.
- He fail among the dacoits.
- You have been among thieves.
- There was a sand among them.

⇒ There is no difference of meaning and no rule as to which should be ~~to~~ used in particular circumstances though some authorities suggest that the 'amongst' is more usual before a vowel. The deciding factors are realy euphony and the rythm of the sense. among is more common.

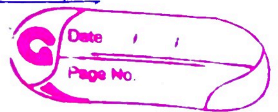
— F.T. wood

(34) ~~Aroung~~ Around / round :

Around and round both are used as prepositions. Around is used in the sense of almost or ~~at~~ approximately (लगभग के अर्थ में)

11- June-2024

Tuesday



Around ~~at~~ 8 A.M. means near by 8 o'clock ie some minutes less or more

- The match will start around 2 P.M.
- The meeting broke up around 4 PM.
- He left his house around mid night.
- The teacher entered the class around 10 O'clock.
- National flag is infurled around 8 AM.

⇒ **Round** → The preposition round is used in the sense of surounding/all over. (बाहर से चारो ~~ओर~~ तरफ के अर्थ में)

- The players stood round the captain as he spoke.

⇒ 'Come round' means to recover from illness. (निरोग होना)

- Some patient will come round within 10 days.

⇒ 'Go round / move round' means to revolve (चक्कर काटना / चारो तरफ घुमना)

- The earth goes round the sun and the moon moves round the earth.

⇒ 'Come round' means to change 'Notion' ('विचार बदलना' के अर्थ)

- At 1st your friend was against them but now he has come round that is he has gone in their ~~favour~~ favour.

(35) Amid / Amidst :—

Amid and amidst both are also treated as preposition. 'Amid' or 'amidst' is also used in the sense of 'in the middle of' (के बिच में के अर्थ में)

- He was struck amidst difficulties.
(वह कठिनाईयों के बिच फँसा हुआ है)

(36) OFF :—

'off' also comes in the catagory of preposition. The preposition 'off' ~~beats~~ gives the sense of far from (at a distance from).
(से दूर के अर्थ में)

- I saw a snake a little off the tree.
- Your book fell off the table.
- keep off the grass.
- They both were off work yesterday.
- You should not do it off hand.
(बिना सोंचे समझे)
- Your brother looks a bit off with his head. (आपका भाई कुछ सनकी लगता है।)

End

(अकाश) पताल

12 - June - 2024
Wednesday

Date / /
Page No.

⇒ Some verbal phrases are given below –

1. Break away = टूटना
- They broke away from the tradition of the past.

2. Break down = चलते - चलते रुक जाना
- My car broke down on the highway.

3. Break forth = चिल्ला उठना
- The prisoner broke forth into loud appeal for mercy.

4. Break in = हस्तक्षेप करना
- His children broke in while he was singing.

5. Break into = जबरदस्ती घुसना
- Last night some thieves broke into my house.

6. Break off = अचानक समाप्त कर देना
- The endo-park talks broke ~~up~~ off.

7. Break open = जबरदस्ती खोलना
- Some robbers had tried to break open ~~the~~ the Almirah.

8. Break out = फैलना, भड़कना / छिड़ जाना
- Cholera has broken out in the flood (बाढ़) affected area.

1613

Date / /
Page No.

9. Break through = घुस जाना
- Hunger can break through the iron wall.
10. Break up = भंग होना, संबंध विच्छेद करना
- Meeting will break up at 4 P.M.
11. Break with = सम्बंध तोड़ना
- He has broken with his friend.
12. Break the ice ~~eyes~~ = चुप्पी तोड़ना
- They were in silence till I broke the eyes.
13. Get about = फैलना (अफवाह)
- Strange ~~ru~~rumours about her ~~is~~ are getting about currently / recently.
14. Get along = ठीक से साथ चलना
- The two directors of this company are getting along well.
15. Get at = समझना
- He could not get at the truth of the matter
16. Get away = भाग जाना
- Get away from here.
17. Get back = लौटना
- When will he get back from the school?
18. Get down = उतरना
- Let us get down the stairs.
19. Get into = प्राप्त करना
- How did you get into this job.
20. Get off = उतरना, छोड़ दिया जाना
- Get off ~~of~~ the bus at next stopes.
21. Get on = चढ़ना, आगे बढ़ना
- He got on a horse.

Date / /
Page No

22. Get on with = सहयोग करना
- He knows how to get on with his friends.

23. Get over = कठिनाई को जितना, चंगा होना
- He did not take him long to get over all difficulties.

24. Get to = पहुँचना
- He has got to the end of the ~~road~~ rope. (रस्सी)

25. Get through = सफल होना
- He cannot get through pre medical test.

26. Get under = नियंत्रण में आना
- It was with great difficulties that the fire could be got under. ~~get~~

27. Get all dolled up = बहुत सज-धज कर तैयार होना

- She ~~Gets~~ gets all dolled up when she gets ready to go to party.

28. Get along with = मित्रवत रहना
- We should get along with society.

29. Get ~~over~~ away with = बुरा कार्य करके सजा से मुक्त रहना

- You can not deceive me like that and get away with it.

30. Get by heart / learn by heart = कंठस्थ करना

- She has got the poem a William Words worth by heart.

(22)

13-June-2024
Thursday

31. Get down to = कार्य गम्भीरता से आरंभ करना
- Now as we have had an hour's rest let's get down to the job.

32. Get even with = बदला लेना
- He wants to get even with his enemies.

33. Get hold of = मतलब समझ पाना
- I was quite far from the stage and could not get hold of what the speaker was saying.

34. Get into a soup = झंझट में पड़ना
- We will get into a soup if we do not ~~by~~ buy those books.

35. Get into the swing of things
= नई परिस्थिति या परिवेश में घुल-मिल जाना
- Many of Indian students do not take long to get into the swing of things in U.S.A.

36. Get on one's nerves = तंग करना
- She talks so much that she gets on my nerves.

37. Get on with = कार्य शुरु करना
- Get on with your work.

38. Get out of = बाहर निकल जाना
- Get out of my ~~hou~~ home right now.

39. Get out of line = अनुशासन भंग करना
- You will be expelled if you try to get out of line in future.

40. Get rid of = छुटकारा पाना
- I have to get ~~of~~ rid of intoxication
नशाखोरी

sack- बोड़ा

माटेक्म

Date / /
Page No.

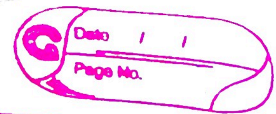
41. Get the better of = मात करना / विजय पाना
- None can get the better of him in ~~argument~~. argument
42. Get the ~~sake~~ sack = नौकरी से हटाया जाना
- I know that he will get the sake one day.
43. Get through with = कार्य पूरा करना
- You should get through with your home work.
44. Get wind of = रहस्य का पता लगाना
- I will get wind of it within two hours
45. Get word = संदेश मिलना
- I have got word that the examination will be ~~pospond~~. postponed.
46. Back out = प्रतिज्ञा से मुकर जाना
- Don't try to back out now that every-thing ~~a~~ has been ~~settelet~~, settled.
47. Back up = समर्थन करना
- Every one backed up his claim to his ~~unk~~ uncle's property
48. Bear away = जीतना
- Who ~~bear~~ bore away the first prise in the race competition?
49. Bear down = नाश करना / हटा देना
- He bore down all apposition.
50. Bear down ~~or~~ upon = ताक देख कर सामना या हमला करना
- The fleet bore down upon the enemy
51. Bear on / upon = लागू होना
- His arguments donot bear upon the Subject in hand

1617

Date / /
Page No.

52. Bear out = सत्यापित होना
- His arguments are not borne out by the fact.
53. Bear through = अंत तक सौंप देना
54. Bear up = साहस बनाये रखना
55. Bear with = सहना
56. Account for = कारण बताना
57. Asked for = माँगना
58. Blow down = उखाड़ फेकना / निर्मूल करना
59. Blow out = फूँक कर बुझाना
60. Blow over = गुजर जाना
61. Blow up = विस्फोट करना
62. Blow upon = कलंकित होना
63. Blow away = उड़ा देना
64. Blow off = फूक कर उड़ा देना
65. Call at (Call on) = किसी के घर पर जाकर मुलाकात करना
66. Call down = आह्वाहन करना
67. Call for = अपेक्षा करना
68. Call forth = उभारना
69. Call in = बुलाना
70. Call on = किसी के घर जाकर मुलाकात करना
71. Call off = समाप्त होना या, स्थगित होना
72. Call over = पुकारना
73. Call up = याद करना
74. Call upon = किसी से किसी कार्य की अपेक्षा करना
75. Call out = चिल्लाकर बुलाना
76. Call a spade a spade = साफ - साफ कह देना
77. Do away with = उन्मूलन करना / जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकना

14-June-2024
Friday



78. Do by = व्यवहार करना
79. Do for = किसी वस्तु के स्थान पर आना
80. Do up = बांधना, मरम्मत करना / सजा करना
81. Do without = किसी चिज के बिना काम चलाना
82. Do with = समाप्त करना
83. Fall away = मंद पड़ना
84. Fall back = पिछे हट जाना
85. Fall back upon = निर्भर करना
86. Fall flat = प्रभाव हिन होना, निष्फल होना
87. Fall in = पंक्ति बद्ध होना
88. Fall in with = सहमत होना
89. Fall off = बिखर जाना
90. Fall on = टूट पड़ना (वह भोजन पर टूट पड़ा)
91. Fall out = झगड़ पड़ना
92. Fall ~~to~~ = टूट पड़ना
93. Fall through = असफल होना
94. Fall upon = हमला करना
95. Give away = बाँटना, बाँट देना
96. Give in = हार मानना
97. Give out = देना
98. Give over = देना या सुपुर्द करना
99. Give ~~in~~ rise to = पैदा करना

- His conduct has given rise to ~~great~~ grave supision.

100. Give up = छोड़ देना / त्याग देना
101. Give away = टूटना
102. Hold in = नियंत्रित करना
103. Hold off = दूर होना
104. Hold on = पकड़े रहना या डटे रहना
105. Hold out = उम्मीद करना

16/9

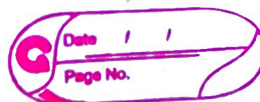
106 Hold over = स्थगित होना
107 Hold to = चिपके रहना
108 Hold up = रोकना
109 Keep down = दबाकर रखना
110 Keep from = बचाना या, छोड़ना
111 Keep in = रोकना या, थामना
112 Keep off = दूर रखना
113 Keep on = जारी रखना
114 Keep to = निभाना
115 Keep up = बचाना या, बनाकर रखना
116 Keep up with = टिकना
117 Look after = देखभाल करना
118 Look at = टक-टकी लगाकर देखना
119 Look down upon = घृणा करना
120 Look for = खोजना या, ढूढ़ना
121 Look into = जाँच करना
122 Look out = तलाश करना
123 Look over = उत्सुकता पूर्वक परिक्षण करना
124 Look through = विस्तार से जाँचना
125 Look up = खोजना
126 Look upon = मानना या समझना
127 Make away with = लेकर चम्पत हो जाना (भाग जाना)
128 Look sharp = जल्दी करना
129 Make for = किसी ओर बढ़ना
130 Make out = पता लगाना
131 Make over = दे-देना
132 Make up = पूर्ति करना, भरपाई करना
133 Make of with = ले भागना
134 Put by = ~~पचाना~~ बचाना
135 Put down = दबाना

Date / /
Page No.

136 Put off = भविष्य के लिए स्थगित करना
137 Put on = पहनना
138 Put out = बुझाना
139 Put up = रहना
140 Put up with = सहन करना
141 Put in = भेजना
142 Put through = पास होना
143 Run after = पिछा करना
144 Run down = दुर्बल होना
145 Run out = समाप्त होना
146 Run over = वाहन द्वारा कुचला जाना
147 Run into = कर्ज में डुबना
148 Set off = यात्रा आरम्भ करना
149 Set in = शुरु होना
150 Set on = उकसाना
151. Set out = यात्रा शुरु करना
152. Set up = स्थापित करना
153. Set upon = हमला करना
154. Set forth = व्याख्या करना
155. Take after = मिलता-जुलता होना
156. Take down = लिख लेना
157. Take for = कुछ और समझ लेना
158. Take to = बुरी आदत पड़ जाना
1 - He has taken to smoking.
159. Take up = ले लेना
160. Take in = समझ में आना
161. ~~Run~~ Turn against = विरोधी होना
162 Turn off = नौकरी से निकाल देना
163 Turn down = अस्विकार करना, ठुकरा देना
164 Turn up = हाजिर होना
165 work on = प्रभाव डालना

16/21

15 - June - 2024
Saturday



166. Work out = हल करना (समस्या आदि)
167. Work up = उत्तेजित करना
168. Work upon = प्रभाव डालना
169. Go about = प्रारम्भ करना
170. Go back = मुकर जाना
171. Go after = पिछा करना
172. Go against = बिरोध करना
173. Go down = डुगना
174. Go for = टुटना / टुट पड़ना
175. Go in for = प्रतियोगिता में सामिल होना
176. Go into = जाँचना
177. Go off = ठप पड़ना
178. Go on = जरी रहना
179. Go out = ~~बुझ~~ बुझ जाना
180. Go over = जाँचना
181. Go round = पूरा होना
182. Go through = जाँच पड़ताल करना
183. Go under = महत्व खोना
184. Go upon = निर्भर करना
185. Go with = ~~बक~~ भांपना / जाँचना
186. Draw back = पिछे हटना
187. Draw forth = खिंचना
188. Draw off = हट जाना
189. Draw out = उगल देना / निकालना
190. Draw up = बनाना
191. Cut down = कटौती करना
192. Cut in = हस्तक्षेप करना
193. Cut off = मृत्यु होना
194. Come about = घटना
195. Come across = मिलना देखना
196. Come after = उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त करना

1622.

197. Come by = प्राप्त करना
198. Come of = नतीजा
199. Come off = परिपूर्ण होना / बाहर आ जाना
200. Come on = अनुसरण करना
201. Come out = ~~कुछ~~ उगना / निकलना / प्रकाशित होना
202. Come out with = कहना
203. Come round = स्वीकार करना / होश में आना
204. Come down = मूल्य में ~~क~~ ह्रास होना / गिरावट
205. Come to = हिसाब लगाना
206. Come into = उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त करना
207. Come upon = अचानक सामने आ जाना
208. ~~Come~~ Bring about = परिवर्तन लाना
209. Bring down = निचे लाना / दबाना
210. Bring forth = पैदा करना
211. Bring forward = सामने लाना
212. Bring in = लाना
213. Bring on = लाना
214. Bring out = प्रकाशित करना
215. Bring over = समझा बुझाकर मनाना
216. Bring round = समझाना / होश में लाना
217. Bring under = कुचलना
218. Bring up = लालन - पालन करना
219. Get hold of = हाथ लगाना
220. Go up to = निकल जाना
221. Attend to = ध्यान देना / देखभाल करना
222. Hand about = मंडराना / किसी स्थान का चक्कर लगाना
223. Knock about = बिना उद्देश्य का घुमना
223. Set about = शुरु करना
224. To be about = लगे रहना / व्यस्त रहना
225. A student must be about his study.
Go cross = पार करते जाना

1623.

Date / /
Page No.

226. To be after = चाहना
What is he after? (वह क्या चाहता है?)
227 Make after = पीछा करना।
228 Rail against = व्यंग्य करना।
229. set against = भिड़ा देना
He set me against my friend.
230 Stand against = रोकना
231 Turn against = खिलाफ होना / विरोधी होना
232 Aim at = निशाना लगाना।
233. Alight at = उतरना
234. Blush at = झेंपना
235 Fly at = अचानक आक्रमण करना
236 Fret at = चिढ़ जाना
237 Get at = पहुँचना / प्राप्त करना
238 Glance at = झाँकना / उड़ती नजर डालना।
239. Grumble at = असंतोष व्यक्त करना।
240. keep at = जारी रखना।
241. knock at = खट-खटाना।
242. Land at = उतरना।
243. Run at = झपटना / आक्रमण करना।
244 Shudder at = काँपना
245 Snap at = झपटा मारना
246 Snear at = घृणा की दृष्टि से देखना।
247. Strike at = मारना
248 Talk at = किसी के सामने बात करना
249 Touch at = पहुँचना / ठहरना
250 Abide by = पालना करना।
251 Go by = बीत जाना।
252 Judge by = विचार करना
253 ~~Lay~~ lay by = भविष्य के लिए संचित करना।

18-June-2024
~~Wednesday~~ Tuesday

254. Lay by the heels = पछाड़ना
255. Live by = जिवन निर्वाह करना
256. Pass by = गुजर जाना (मर जाना)
257. Stand by = सहायता करना
258. Knoke ~~by~~ down = गिरा देना
~~Knoke down~~
259. beat down = दबा देना
260. Lie dow = लेट जाना
261. Ask for = मांगना
262. Care for = परवाह करना
263. Do for = काम देना
- This cloth will do for a turban. (पगड़ी)
264. Grieve for = दुखी होना
265. Long for = ललकना
266. Pay for = भुगतना
267. Send for = ~~बुलवा~~ बुलवाना
268. Stand for = खड़ा होना
269. Take for = गलत समझना
270. Take from / away = घटाना
271. Part from = विदा होना
272. Abstain from = ~~अल~~ अलग रखना / परहेज करना
273. Escape from = भाग जाना
274. Keep from = छोड़ना
275. Exempt from = मुक्त करना
276. Devaite from = विलग होना
277. Emerge from = निकलना
278. Break in = जबरदस्ती प्रवेश करना
279. Deal in = व्यापार करना
280. Draw in = बहकाना / प्रलोभित करना
281. Excel in = बढ़-चढ़ कर होना
282. Take in = ठीक से समझना / धोखा देना

1625

283. Creep into = चुपके से प्रवेश करना
284. Do in = मार करना
eat into = धिरे - धिरे समाप्त करना
286. See into = बिचार करना
287. Come of = उत्पन्न होना
288. Remide of = याद दिलाना
289. Repent of = पश्चाताप करना
290. Pounce upon = अचानक हमला करना
291. Rely on = भरोसा करना
292. Set upon = आक्रमण करना
293. Find out = पता लगाना
294. Give out = कह देना
295. Give away = बाँटना
296. Hand over = सौंपना (Hand over)
297. Leak out = चुना / चु जाना (रिसना)
298. Rub out = मिटा देना
299. Pick out = चुनना / उठाना
300. Pull up = रोकना
301 Give over = रोकना
302. Drop through = असफल होना
303. Hold over = स्थगित होना
304. Make over = स्थानांतरित करना
305. Talk over = बहस करना
306. Cling to = चिपके रहना
307. Belong to = अधिकार मे होना
308. Bring to = पुनर्जिवित करना
309. Tend to = कि ओर ले जाना
310. Come to one's sense = होश मे आना
311. Object to = आपत्ति करना
312. Resort to = पहुँचना
313. Revert to = लौटना

1626.

Date / /
Page No.

314. Cry up = प्रशंसा करना।
315. Strike up = बजाना (ढोल)
316. Take up = उठाना (सो लेने के अर्थ)
317. Grow up = बढ़ना / जवान होना
318. Give up = त्यागना
319. Deal with = व्यापारिक सम्बंध कायम रखना
320. Deal out = बाँटना
321. Side with = समर्थन
322. Charge with = दोष लगाना
323. Close with = कुश्ती लड़ना
324. Cope with = मुकाबला करना
325. Defferwith = असहमत होना
326. Compete with = स्पर्धा करना
327. Comply with = स्वीकार करना।

The End

Practice

* Correct the following sentense :-

1. He is ~~lieing~~ lying on the bed.
   He is lying in the bed.
2. The watch has fallen on the ground.
   The watch has fallen to the ground.
3. I saw them ~~on~~ last monday.
   I saw them monday last.
4. I will speak with him at telephone.
   I will speak to him on telephone
5. He went on last evening.
   He went on yesterday evening.
6. He comes my home (on) every sunday.
   He comes my home every sunday.

1627

19-june-2024
Wednesday

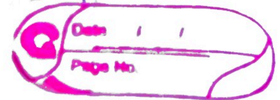
Date / /
Page No.

7. He will tell me ~~at~~ next time.
He will tell me next time.
8. It will rain ~~today night~~.
It will rain tonight.
9. Cut it into the two.
Cut it in the two.
10. This is the house ~~in~~ that I live. (in)
This is the house ~~at~~ that I live in.
11. I have no pen to write. (with)
I have no pen to write with.
12. He insists to go with me.
He insists on going with me.
13. None ~~assists~~ assists to do this work.
None assists in doing this work.
14. Some of them are out from the class.
Some of them are out of the class.
15. He will come ~~back~~ two days.
He will come ~~within~~ in days.
16. He is confident to win.
He is confident of winnig.
17. I have a broken chair to sit (on)
I have a broken chair to sit on.

* Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition
1. He is at home in gambling.
2. She is learned in English.
3. We went to Patna ~~of~~ in an outlandish car.
X4. I have no ~~path~~ faith ~~for~~ in you.
5. He is angry ~~with~~ at my behaviour

angry के साथ व्यक्ति (प्राणी केवल) के लिए 'with'

20 - june - 2024
Thursday



6. I have no ~~it~~ interest in English.
7. Shyam deals ~~_~~ in rice and wheat.
8. There is some butter on the dish.
9. There is a bridge over the railway line.
10. Shall we try selling it ~~for~~ at a higher price
11. Do you above walk in your sleep?
12. He drives his car at a high speed.
13. A car runs on petrol.
14. The letter was written in pencil.
15. He will arrive at ~~to be aim~~ 2 PM. on monday.
16. ~~pay~~ attention ~~for~~ to ~~I~~ what I say.
17. I have a pen to write with. ~~he is sitting a chair.~~
18. He is sitting on a chair.
19. No one came in a private car.
20. The book fell off the table.
21. I have sent for a doctor.
22. I prefer tea ~~than~~ to coffee.
23. He jumped ~~across~~ the river. (into)
24. He has stood first on ~~a~~ the list.

1. The sky is over our head.
2. She burst ~~with~~ tears. into
3. She has no ~~floot~~ flut to play on.
4. Abstain ~~of~~ from speaking ill of others.
5. The house is on fire.
6. ~~A~~ A son takes after his father.
7. Dogs sleep ~~at~~ by the day. → by the day / ~~at~~ the midday / ~~for the~~ time / in day time
8. Cut the bread into pieces. / to

1624. Burn to ashes (जला कर राख कर देना)

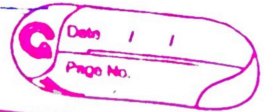
21-June-2024
Friday

Date / /
Page No.

9. She felt pity ~~with~~ on me. on/by
10. I ~~weep~~ live in a house across river. (by)
11. There is no book on socialism.
12. She has authority ~~on~~ over her husband.
13. I have no reliance on him.
14. No enquiry was made ~~about~~ into this matter.
15. Look ~~at~~ up the word in your ~~disconary~~. Dictionary.
16. She got in difficulties.
17. She is very quick ~~in~~ at hearing.
18. I am sitting by myself.
19. It happened so by chance. chance
20. Profit can be made by ~~traide~~ trade (व्यापार)
21. There was a lake beside the city. (by)
22. I am at your service
23. Eggs are sold ~~at~~ by dozen.
24. He is very happy at the ~~res~~ result.
25. He is fond of playing chess.
26. She gets up in the morning at six ~~AM~~ am.
27. ~~For~~ Who are you ~~lo~~ looking for?
28. What are you ~~without~~ me? (to) तुम मेरे क्या लगते हो?
29. This door opens and closes of itself.
30. The fire has burnt the house into ~~ashes~~. ashes
31. There is no limit to his zeal.

32. He was born at Mumbai in India.
33. I was brought ~~from~~ up at Rome in Italy.
34. I was horified of the sigh at much ~~distrach~~ distress
35. Will you have to answer to me ~~about~~ for your misconduct?

22 June 2024
Saturday



36. I enquired of him into this matter
37. I am vexed of teacher for what he has done.
38. I cannot agree with you in this matter and there for I do not agree ~~with~~ to your proposal.
39. It is better event to ~~the~~ be blind of an eye than ~~two~~ to be blind to one's foult.
40. He blessed ~~to~~ with his children who have all turned out well but he is blessed ~~for~~ in good health.
41. You should be aware of mad ~~g~~ dogs.
42. Your success depends on your labour.
43. This orchard belonged to me a few years ago.
x 44. Poverty comes of ~~ideal~~ idleness (आलस) (सुस्ती)
45. He is confident on success.
x 46. I took one ~~up~~ those mangoes (of)
x 47. Idleness is the bar ~~of~~ success. (to)
x 48. No one came ~~in~~ the meeting (to)
49. There is no opption ~~for~~ it (to)
50. You will have to answer to ~~more~~ your master for that mistake.
x 51. I know ~~to~~ you ~~[illegible]~~ very well.
of / about

x 1. One cannot get to the top of Mount everest in oneday.
2. Get on the train here and get of at the next stop.
/ get down from

1631.

24-June-2024
Monday

Date / /
Page No.

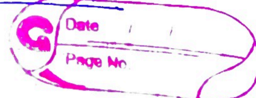
3. You are junior to me.
4. this book belongs to me.
X5. Many people are ~~dyne~~ dying from starvation (भुखमरी) in pakistan
X 6. He congratulated me ~~for~~ on my grand success.
7. I shall leave for Delhi at 6 in the evening.
8 He prevented me from going there.
9. When did the meeting brack up.
10. Don't the angry with me.
11. It is ten by my watch.
X12. He is ignorant of the fact.
X13. He was deprived of his share.
14. He is ashamed of himself.
15 A ~~sold~~ sword is hanging over /above his head.
16 He hid himself amongst the trees.
17 Creepers go along beside of wall.
18. Don't run after money in your life
19. Don't be mad of money. (after)
X20. Bewere of pick pockets.
21. My income is not above /below four thousand.
22. Indian soldiers went beyond those heels to fight
23. After all he succeeded at his aim.
24. There has been peace all the world over, ~~from~~ since world war second.

1. All the teachers are ~~under~~ against the headmaster
2. ~~It~~ He could not pass through that dence forest.
3. Nothing can be gained with out afford.

1622

25 - June - 2024

Tuesday



4. A snake was seen emarging from under water.
X5. No influence was seen ~~by~~ over him.
6. A baby lives on milk.
7. This year the result of examination is 70% ~~to~~ against 60% last year
8. I am in search of good job
9. I am satisfied ~~to~~ with his work.
10. What is the french word of water
11. The milk man goes ~~fo~~ from house to house with bottle of milk.
12. This building is ~~on~~ under construction
13. My watch is out of order.
14. One should not boast of his wealth.
15. He fell in love with her.
16. She is very scared of dogs.
17. I quite agree to ~~with~~ your proposal.
18. Still is made ~~of~~ from. (From)
19. He sold his car at only 50000.
20. We should believe in God but not ~~at~~ in Ghost.
21. Now, no country will dare to make attack on India.
22. I saw a woman with white ~~hare~~ hair.
23. He is quick at hearing.
24. I have had a talk ~~to~~ with the chairman.

X 1. He was canned and tied ~~with~~ to a tree.
2. He shot a bird on the wing.
X 3. We should be ~~over~~ on alert for an attack.

1633

25-June-2024
Wednesday

Date / /
Page No.

×4. My preparation ~~of~~ for board examination is in full swing.

×5. The shoapkeeper deals ~~to~~ in grain but he didnot deal honestly ~~with~~ by me.

6. I was shocked ~~with~~ at his behaviour.

7. He things ~~for~~ of going abroad.

8. I ~~ae~~ differ with you at the exact point in which dogs differ from wolves in shape or kind.

9. He not only ~~in true~~ intruded into (घुसपैठ) my house but upon my leisure for I was engaged at that time in reading an interesting book.

10. She burst into laughter.

11. While the cat was running ~~after~~ at the mouse it ~~rain~~ ran into its ~~hole~~ hole.

12. Cut this apple ~~to~~ into two halves.

13. Shall we ~~tri~~ selling it at a higher price.

×14. I would rather traivel ~~in~~ by day than ~~at~~ by night.

15. Is there a ~~pen~~ train at the plateform.

×16. The road has been widened ~~away~~ by 5 fit.

17. I am in a hurry.

18. I have ~~seen~~ sent all my letters by post.